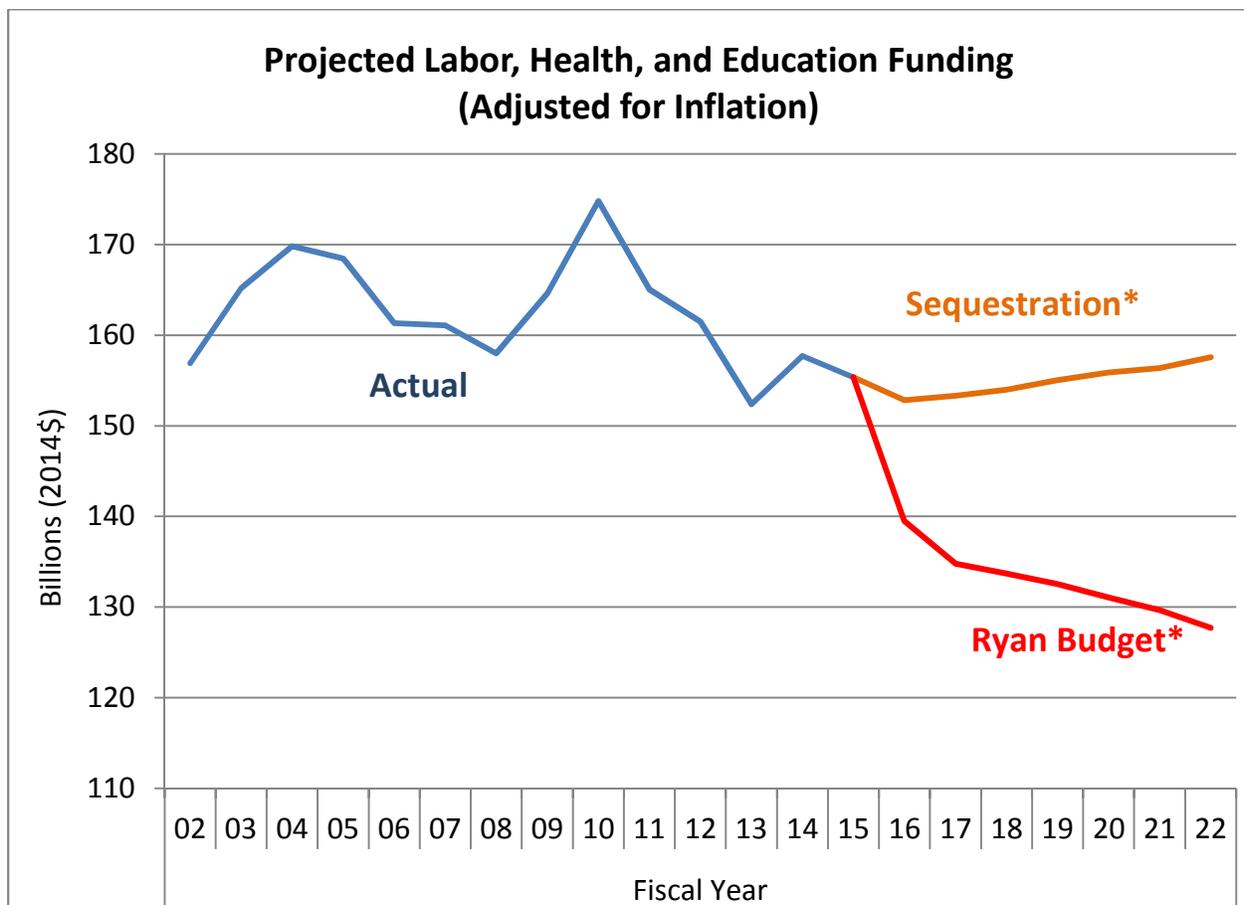


THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: LABOR, HEALTH AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

BY ROSA L. DELAURO

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on Labor, Health, and Education Programs. Due to Sequestration, Labor, Health, and Education spending is already well below historic levels.

In 2014, Labor, Health, and Education spending is \$17.1 billion below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016, the Ryan Budget could further cut Labor, Health, and Education programs by another \$18.2 billion.* We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. These cuts would build on the cuts already made and further weaken the critical programs that protect the public health and safety, promote and develop our workforce, and educate the next generation of Americans.



*These estimates assume that Labor, Health, Education spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: NATIONAL INSTITUTES of HEALTH

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on the NIH. Due to Sequestration, NIH spending is already well below historic levels.

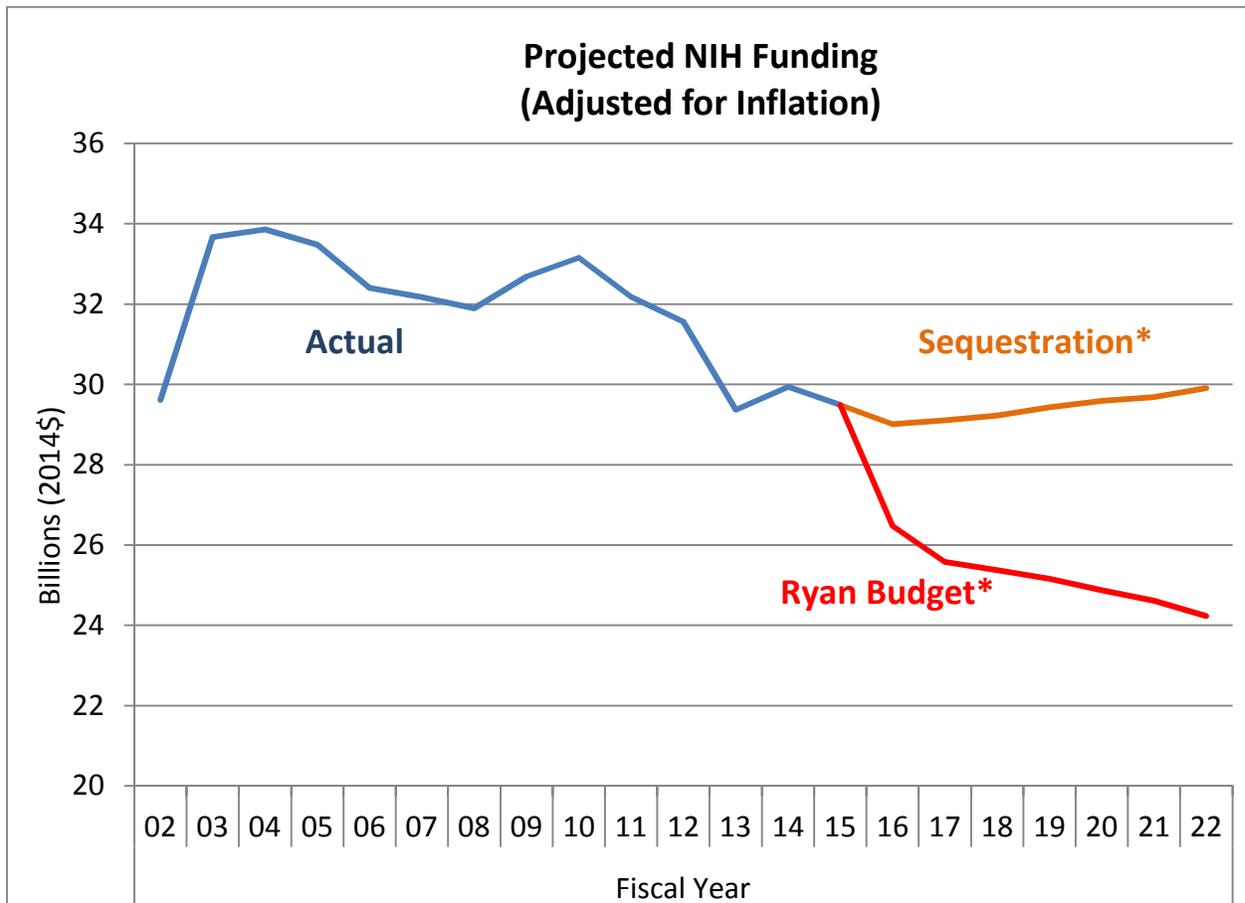
In 2014, NIH spending is \$3.2 billion below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016, the Ryan Budget could further cut the NIH by \$3.5 billion.* We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. Every dollar of NIH spending generates \$2 of economic activity and more importantly saves lives. These cuts would build on the cuts already made and further slow lifesaving biomedical research.

\$3.5 billion

*projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level**

1,000

*fewer research grants in 2016 than 2014**



*These estimates assume that NIH spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: HEAD START

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on Head Start programs. Due to Sequestration, many of the recent investments in the Head Start program may erode.

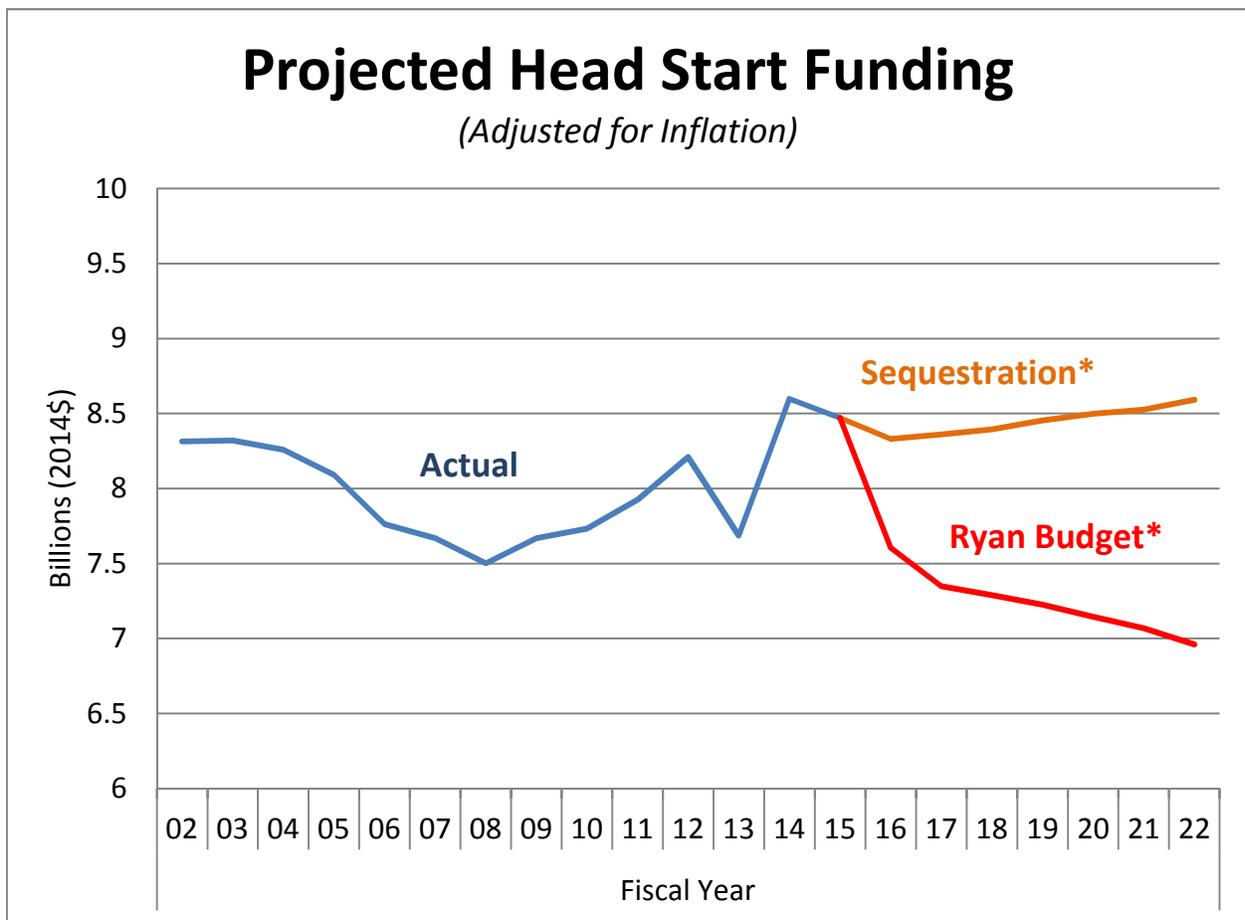
In 2016, the Ryan Budget could cut Head Start by \$1 billion, which is the equivalent of cutting 150,000 vulnerable children from the program.* We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. Early Childhood education is one of the best investments we can make for our future. Research shows that children who attend quality preschool programs are four times more likely to earn a college degree, remain employed, and earn higher incomes.

\$1 billion

*projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level**

150,000

*fewer children served in 2016 than 2014**



*These estimates assume that Head Start spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on federally supported childcare. Due to Sequestration, CCDBG spending is already below historic levels.

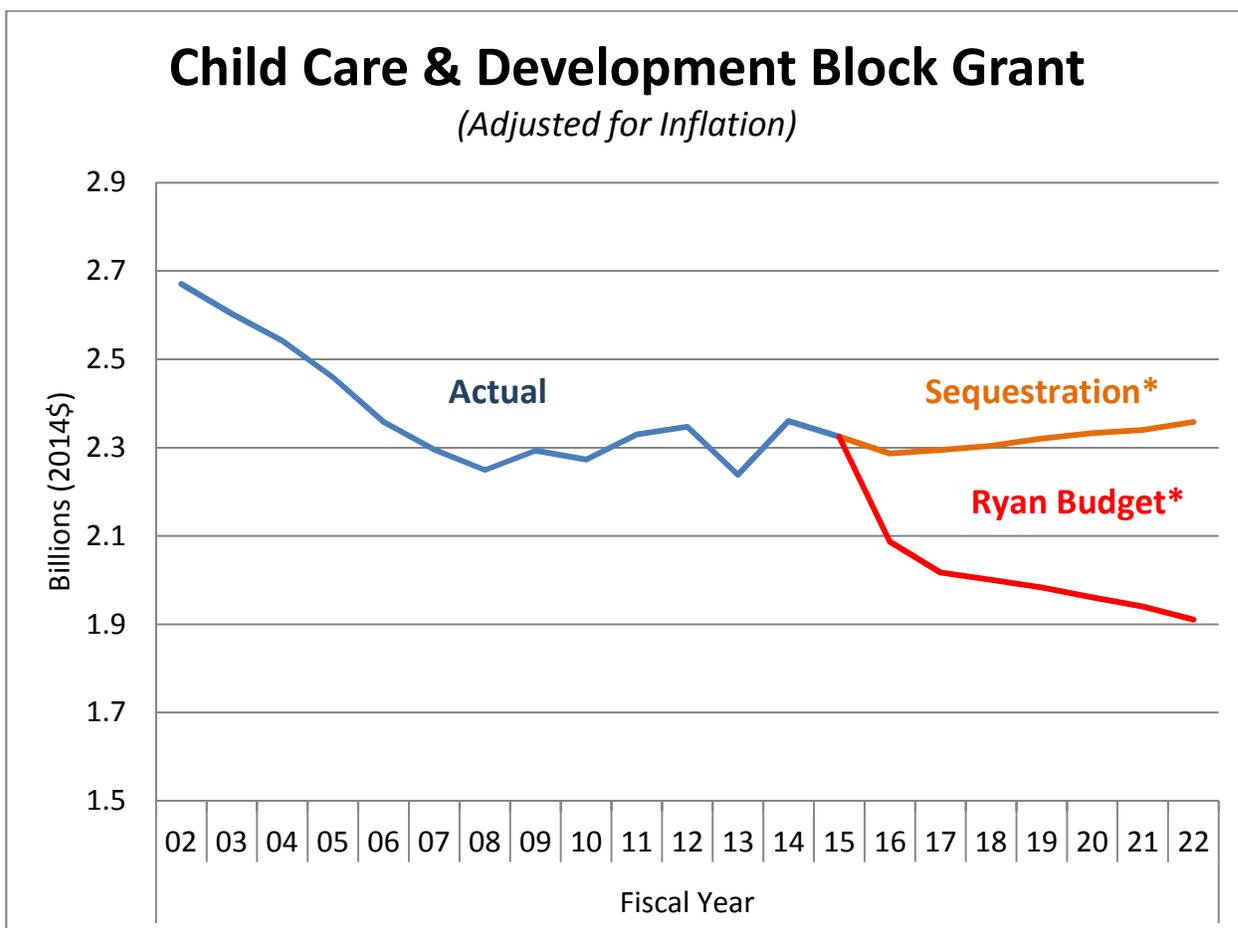
In 2016 the Ryan Budget could cut the CCDBG by over \$270 million, which is the equivalent of eliminating child care funding for 68,000 children. We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. Working families consistently rate child care as one of their biggest challenges.

\$270 million

*projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level**

68,000

*Fewer children served in 2016 than 2014**



*These estimates assume that CCDBG spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on the Community Services Block Grant Program. Due to Sequestration, CSBG spending is already well below historic levels.

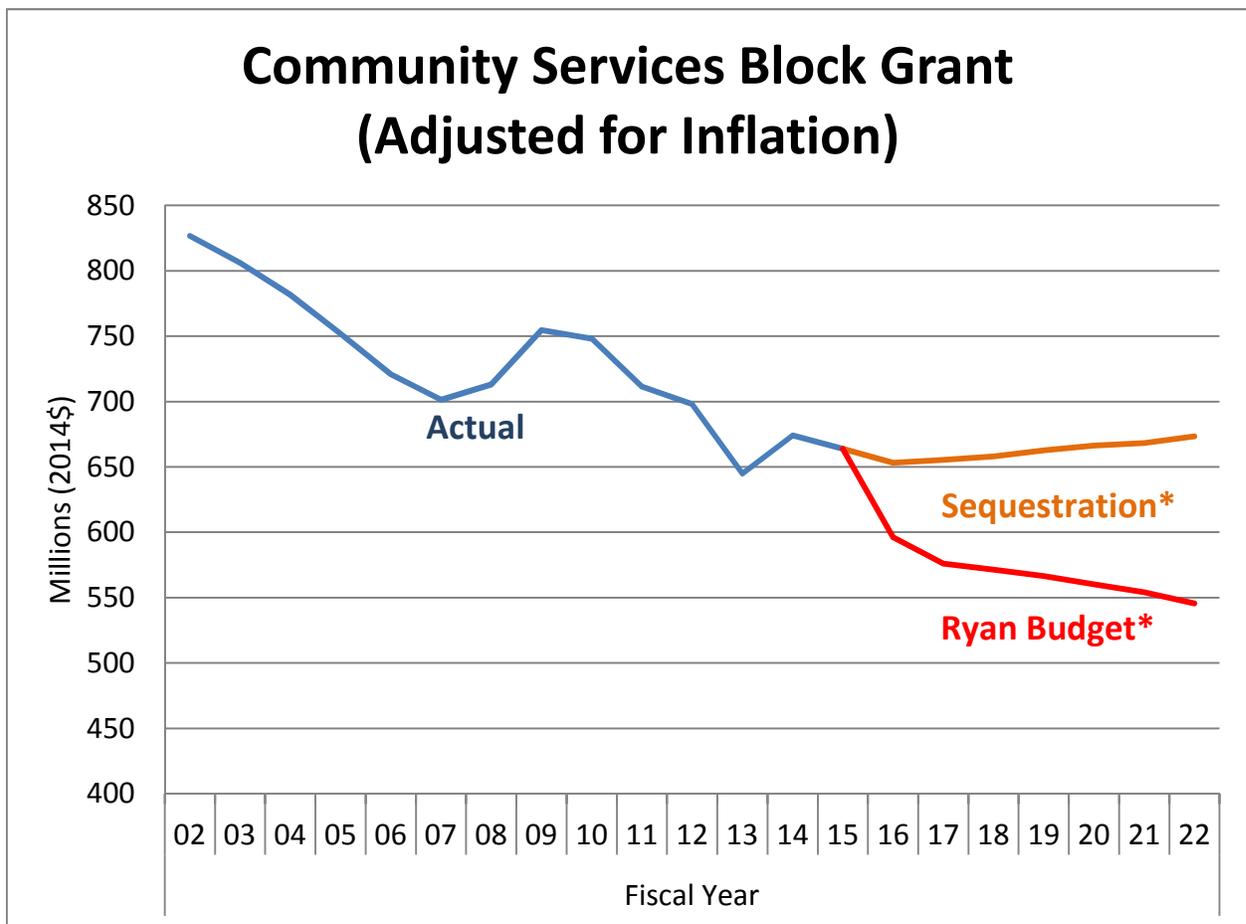
In 2014, CSBG spending is \$74 million below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016 the Ryan budget could further cut CSBG by over \$77 million. We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. This program is the primary source of direct support for more than 46.5 million people who live in poverty in the US.

\$77 million

*projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level**

200,000

*Fewer families served in 2016 than 2014**



*These estimates assume that CSBG spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: SENIOR NUTRITION PROGRAMS

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on the Senior Nutrition programs. Due to Sequestration, Senior Nutrition spending is already well below historic levels.

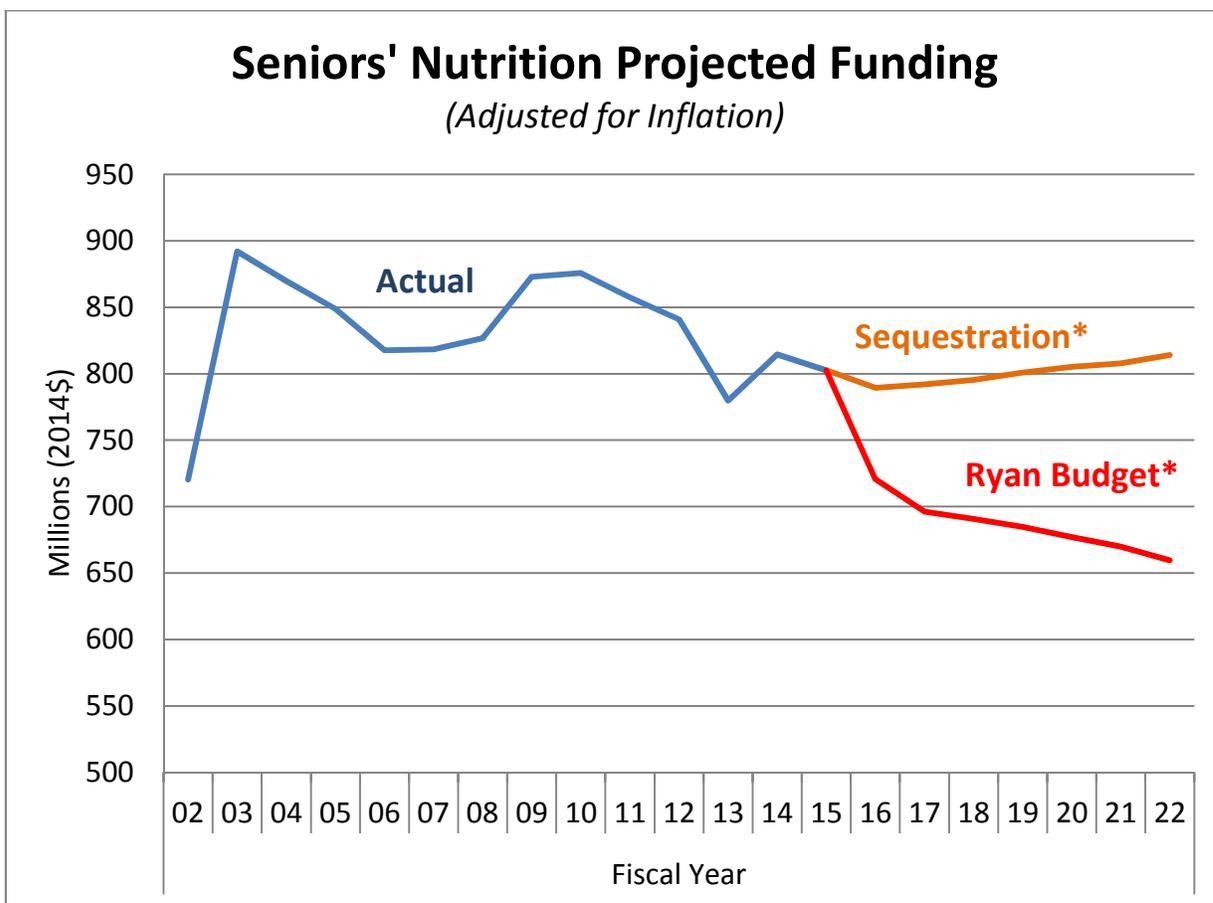
In 2014, Senior Nutrition spending is \$61 million below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016 the Ryan budget could further cut Senior Nutrition spending by \$94 million, which is the equivalent of serving 25 million fewer meals. We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. These would build on the cuts already made and come at a time when nearly 15 percent of seniors (8.3 million individuals) face the threat of hunger.

\$94 million

*projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level**

25 million

*Fewer meals served in 2016 than 2014**



*These estimates assume that spending on Senior Nutrition programs as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

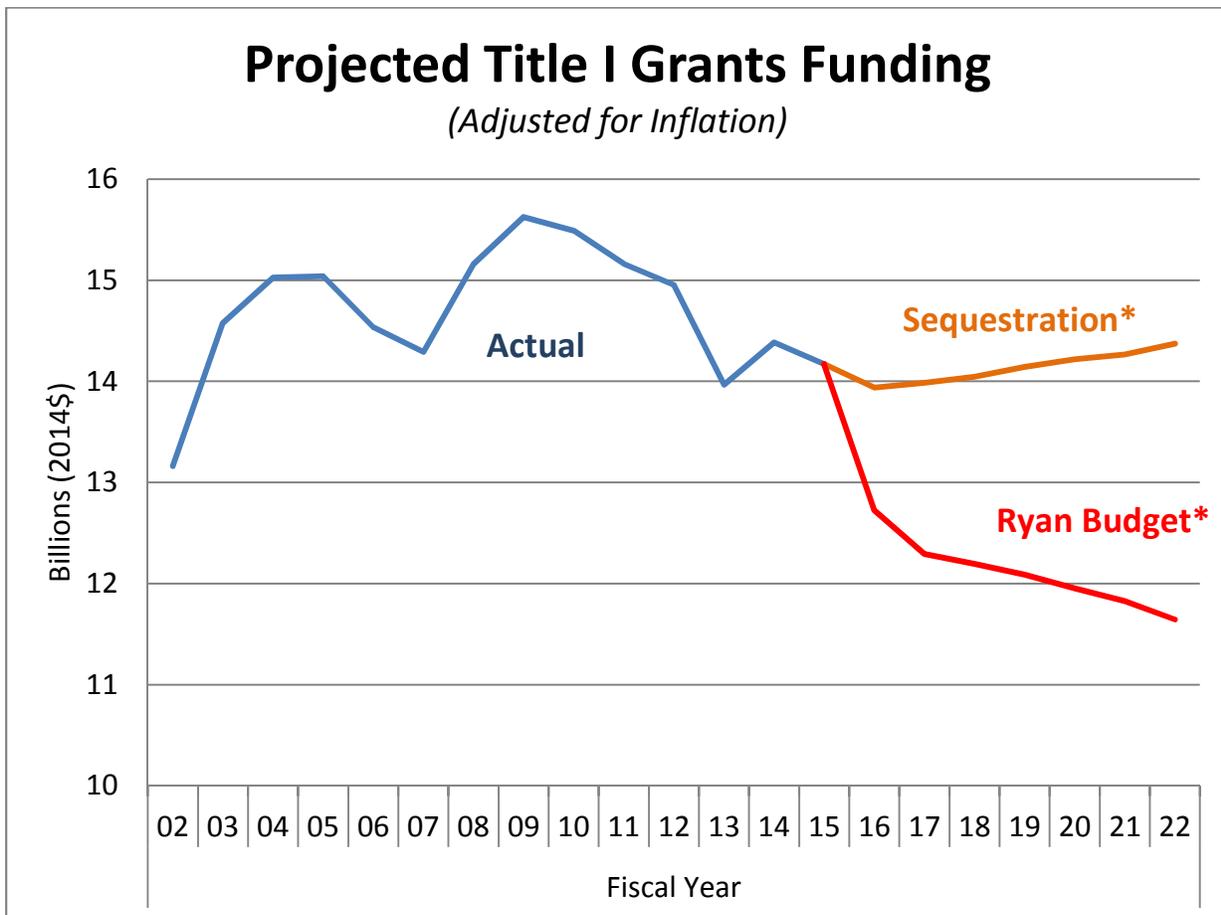
THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: TITLE I GRANTS

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on the Title I grants, which support the education of our most disadvantaged students. Due to Sequestration, Title I spending is already well below historic levels.

In 2014, Title I spending is \$1.1 billion below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016 the Ryan budget could further cut Title I by over \$1.6 billion, which is the equivalent of cutting additional education services from 2.6 million disadvantaged students. We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. These cuts build on the cuts already made and will require already states to pick up a higher share of the tab for educating our most needy students.

\$1.6 billion | 2.6 million

projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level Fewer children served in 2016 than 2014**



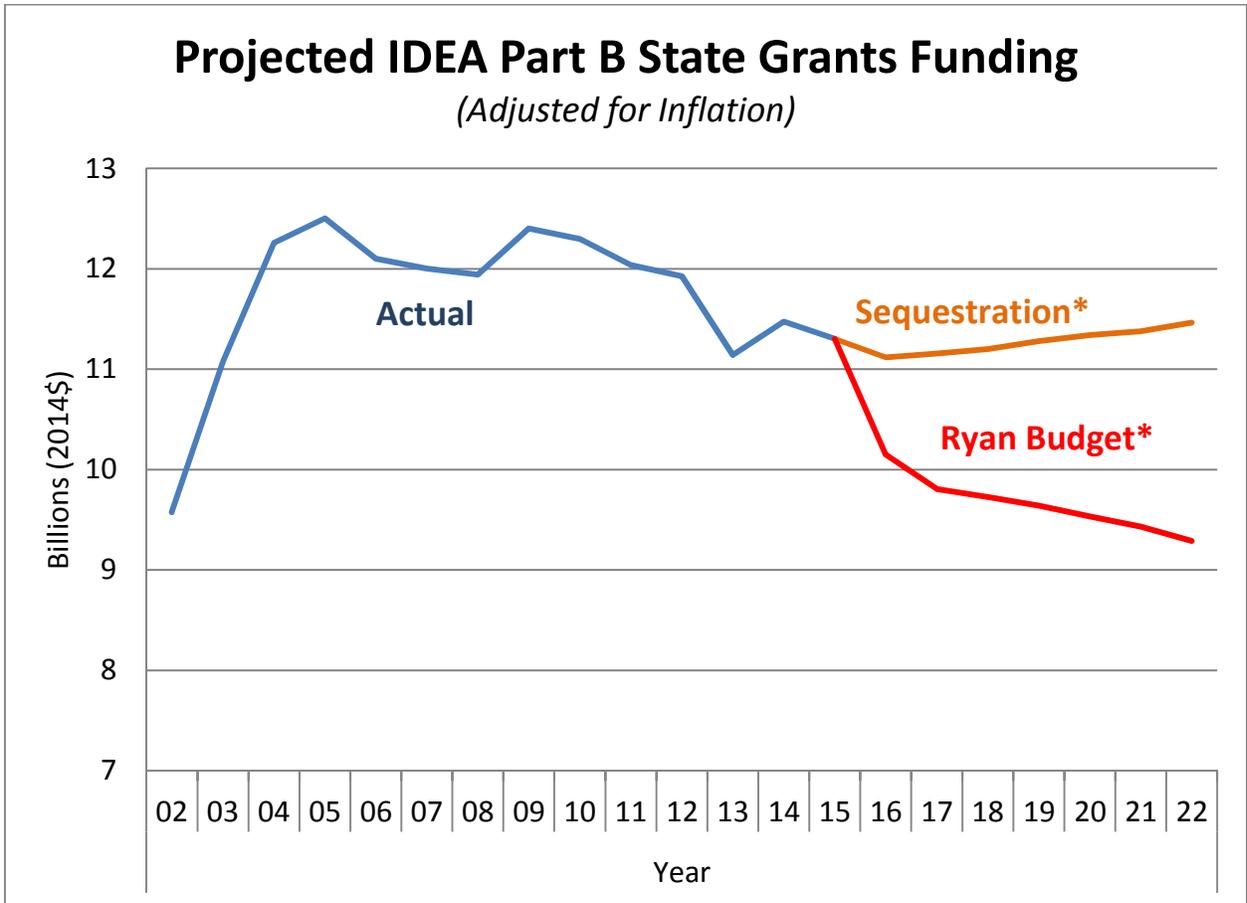
*These estimates assume that Title I spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: IDEA PART B STATE GRANTS

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on Special Education. Due to Sequestration, Special Education spending is already well below historic levels.

In 2014, Special Education spending is \$824 million below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016 the Ryan Budget could further cut Special Education State Grants by nearly \$1 billion. We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. These cuts build on the cuts already made and will require already overburdened state and local education agencies to pick up a higher share of the tab for educating our students with special needs.

\$1 billion		16,000
<i>projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level*</i>		<i>Fewer children served in 2016 than 2014*</i>



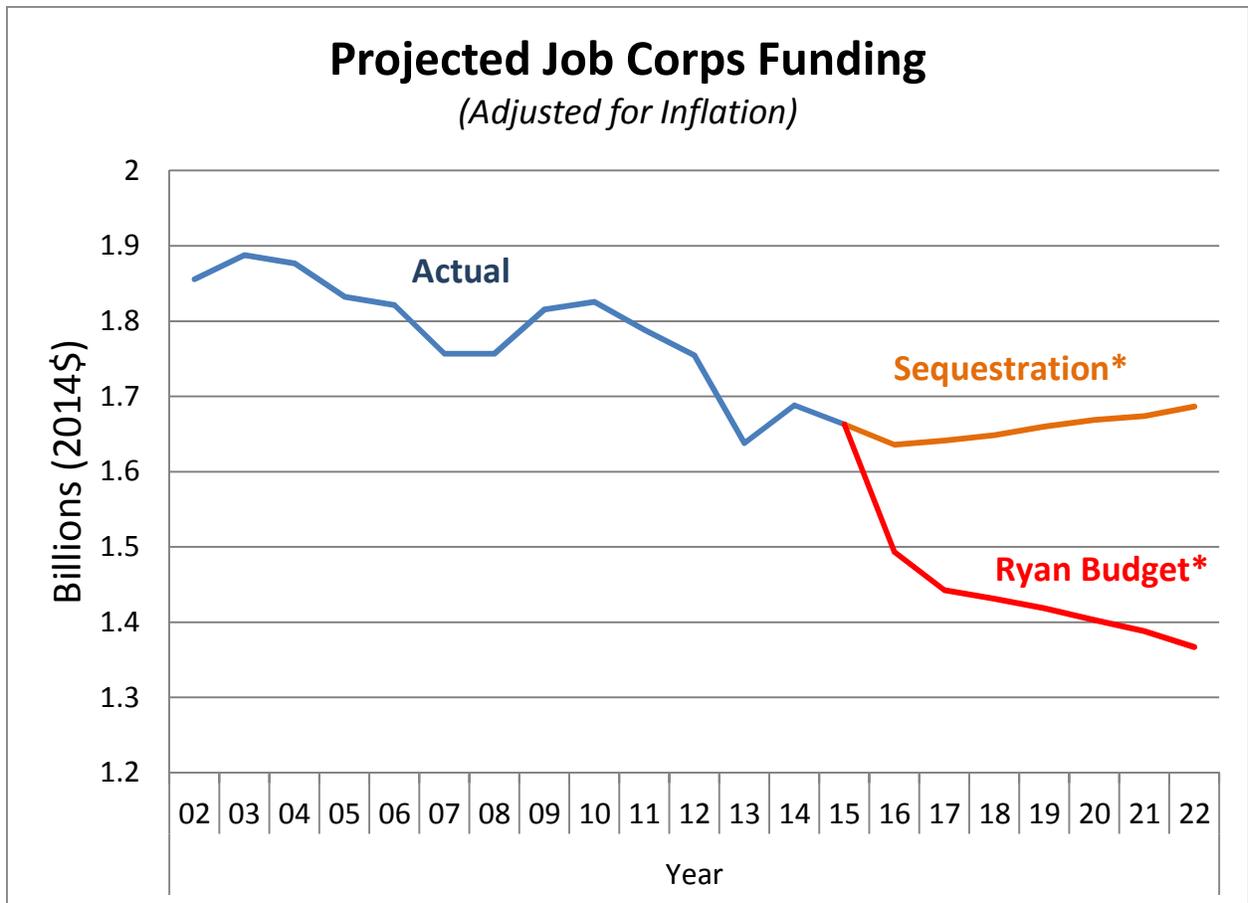
*These estimates assume that IDEA Part B spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: JOB CORPS

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on Job Corps. Due to Sequestration and the other recent budget cuts, Job Corps spending is already well below historic levels.

In 2014, Job Corps spending is \$138 million below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016 the Ryan Budget could further cut Job Corps by \$195 million. We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. These cuts build on the cuts already made and could deny 7,000 students access to Job Corps centers across the country where they learn a career, earn a high school diploma or GED, and find and keep a good job.

\$195 million | **7,000**
*projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level** | *Fewer youth gaining job skills in 2016 than 2014**



*These estimates assume that Job Corps spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.

THE DISASTROUS RYAN BUDGET: TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT STATE GRANTS

If the non-defense spending cap in the Ryan budget was adopted, it would have a devastating impact on the federally funded job training programs. Due to Sequestration, Training and Employment State Grants spending is already well below historic levels.

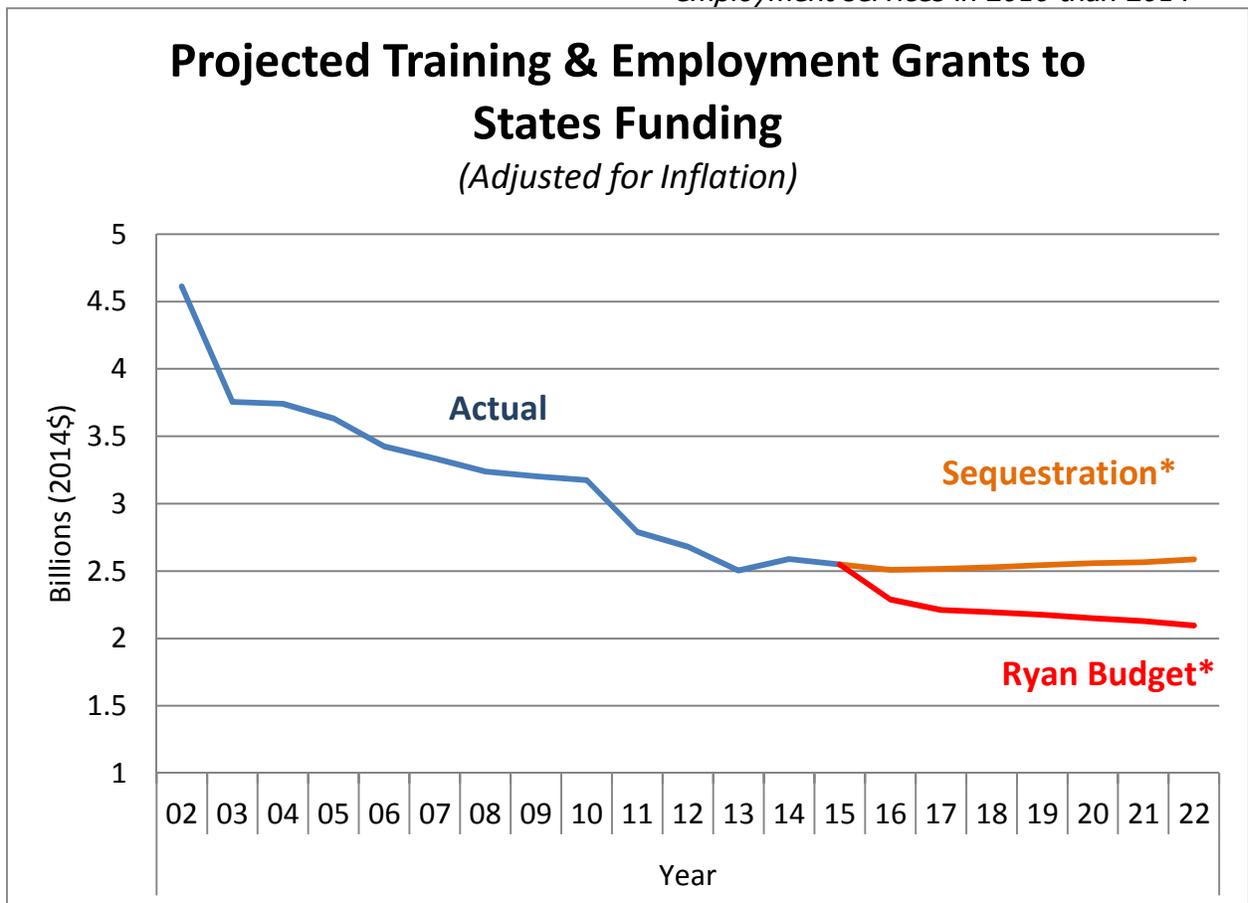
In 2014, Training and Employment State Grants spending is \$585 million below the 2010 level (when adjusted for inflation). In 2016 the Ryan budget is projected to further cut Training and Employment State Grants by nearly \$300 million. We should not double down on these shortsighted cuts. These cuts build on the cuts already made and come as millions of unemployed workers would benefit from job training during this tepid economic recovery.

\$300 million

*projected cut in 2016 from the 2014 level**

600,000

*Fewer workers will receive training and employment services in 2016 than 2014**



*These estimates assume that Training & Employment State Grants spending as share of non-defense discretionary spending remains proportional to the 2014 level. The figures are adjusted for inflation and presented in 2014 dollars.